The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.
Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon.
July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS. HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C
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Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

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CIRCULATION 1800.

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LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

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CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Mary Pomeroy.

BY J. W. WELCH.

A fiend array'd in garments white,
With heart as black as hell's midnight,
Employed by Satan, wierdly strayed,
Within the home of The Orphan Maid.

Her spotless soul, by guile unstained,
A victim fell to love's soft flame;
Attentive court the flatterer paid,
And won the heart of The Orphan Maid.

Pursuant to his deep design,
He trained the tender clinging vine,
Then cruelly his trust betrayed,
And broke the heart of The Orphan Maid.

Two angels met upon the line
Which parts Eternity from Time;
One winged a life to earth's dark shore,
A sinless soul the other bore.

The stranger's tears his lashes lave,
While gazing on poor Mary's grave;
Beneath the sward her form is laid—
Farewell! farewell! sweet Orphan Maid.

A wretched wanderer walks the earth,
To curse the day that saw his birth;
Upon his brow a brand is laid—
The murderer of The Orphan Maid.

[For the JOURNAL.]

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

BY A BIGGE PHULE.

Awake! my muse, erect your ear,
I'de fain compose a ditty;
My theme is scandal, doubly dear,
The scene is Brooklyn City.

My caustic pen would penetrate,
Like cinders from a candle,
This sweet-meat rare, of recent date,
The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

'Tis not for me, to hastily,
Pronounce the parties guilty;
The ladies are disposed to be
Sometimes a little jilty.

If Mrs. was a paramour
To Henry W. Beecher,
No wonder then that Theodore
Feels ugly toward the preacher.

But if the Reverend can sustain
The charge of colored mailing,
It looks as though that go-between
Were toward perdition sailing.

The evidence would fill a book
The size of Harvey's Grammar;
The public mind is getting sore
Beneath suspense's hammer.

If something is not quickly done,
To stimulate digestion,
No one will live to see the fun,
They'd die without a question.

The ladies are disposed to vote
In favor of the misses;
They say a lady has a right
To drown a man with kisses.

And if he dares to remonstrate
About his injured collars;
May tell her lord and make him pay
At least five thousand dollars.

Is Theodore insane or not?
With some is quite a question;
Or is his brain becoming hot
With slanderous congestion?

It may be false, it may be true,
I long to see the end on't;
But if it is this free-love stew
Will cook the *Independent*.

No longer will his thrilling words
Electrify the nation;
But if he catches Tilton out
He'll lam him like tarnation.

Now, to conclude this rhapsody,
And quench this flickering candle;
It rides the gale on land and sea,
This Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

I've torn my coat and split my pen
From point to golden handle,
In writing up this incident,
The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

The Story-Teller.

A JEALOUS WOMAN'S PLOT.

For a long time old General Johns had held possession of a park opposite his residence, which the authorities of Elmswood had tried to purchase. At last a law suit, which had been long pending, placed this portion of the estate in the possession of another, and from him it was purchased and the public jail erected thereon, much to the disgust of the old General. I had been absent from the town quite awhile, and was now on a visit to the General's wife, with whom I had long been intimate.

We chatted, and laughed, and lounged till the cool of that summer's day. At tea the General made himself visible. There were whiter hairs mingled with his grey locks, his stern eye had sunken, his forehead, high and bald, was thicklier traced with lines, and his lips were not so resolute.

"You see we are still opposite the jail," he remarked, and it was almost the first thing he said, showing that under the healed flesh the wound festered a little still.

"I live in hopes, yet," he added, "that my eyesore may be removed; I have pledged myself for two thousand if they will locate the house over on the hill and convert the ground into a public park. I live in hopes," he repeated; "and I believe it will be done before I die, too."

My chamber that night was the front room on the second story; I did not retire till late, and the moon flooding the apartment to its remotest recess rendered the candlelight superfluous. So beautiful was the lustre of the night, so inky black and well-defined the shadows, that I could not think of sleep. I sat at the open window, gazing out upon the road along which I could almost see the wild flowers grow.—The soft masses of foliage in the distance—the gloomy walls where crime slept uneasily upon its hard pallet—how strangely they contrasted together!—the innocence and the guilt of nature. As my eye roved from casement to casement, I fancied I saw a white hand grasping the bars that secured the window exactly opposite where I sat. I looked more eagerly, and soon the outlines of a figure, and then a face with flowing hair became cloudily visible. But as I fastened my whole attention upon the object, it grew more and more distinct, until the features of a young girl, her head leaning pensively against the side of the frame, her eyes gazing upward, were plainly distinguishable. For many minutes she stood thus, sometimes white and misty, and then again as palpable as if it were beside me. But gradually her arm fell down; there was a blank at the window; she was gone. I retired, but could not sleep for thinking of the vision, whatever it was. I fancied, too, that imagination had beguiled me into the belief that what I saw was young, or had some of the attributes of youth. Some old hag it undoubtedly was, experienced in drunkenness, or theft, or harlotry, whose conscience would not let her sleep, or who possibly was contemplating some means of escape from durance vile.

In the morning I told my impression, that seemed rather like a dream.

"Yes, you saw Alice," said Mrs. Johns, her smile vanished on the instant—"poor Alice!"

"Is she young? Is she unfortunate? I laughed at myself for supposing her youthful," I replied.

"Both young and unfortunate," returned Mrs. Johns, "and this morning we will go over there. 'Tis a sad, heart-breaking case. She is on trial for theft—that is, she will be in a month's time. They have tampered with her case strangely, but I hope in mercy. To make her situation more distressing, she is under engagement of marriage to a young man, supercargo of the best ship that sails from here to England, and he as yet knows nothing about it. They love each other tenderly, and I fear it will be almost a death blow to him."

"But do you believe her innocent?" I asked.

"As innocent as I am; but come, suppose we visit her now? I am the only person admitted to see her, and I am allowed to take in friends sometimes, and you can easily go at this hour if you wish."

I need not say that I did; we crossed the street, were admitted into the jail yard, and then into the jail itself. Two doors were locked upon us as we advanced, until we entered a room tolerably furnished, where, seated at a table, sewing, sat a person whom I recognized immediately as the vision of the preceding night. Slight, almost to attenuation, with colorless cheeks, grey eyes, large and very sad, a profusion of light chestnut hair, rolled back carelessly from the most perfect and expressive brow I ever saw, she seemed to me at first glance an imprisoned angel; especially as my friend, in whose judgment I had the firmest confidence, declared her belief that she was as innocent as she was herself.

"You are not well, dear Alice," said Mrs. Johns, tenderly smoothing back her hair, a sweet affectionate way of hers.

"Only a little weak," replied the young girl, smiling faintly "But oh!" she paused a full moment to govern her voice—"the worst is to come."

"Perhaps the worst is passed, my child," said Mrs. Johns, soothingly; "never forget that the Almighty is stronger than man, and who can tell by what mysterious providence he may clear you from suspicion, and exonerate you before the world?"

"Oh! God help me!" quivered the pale lips; a few tears fell, and the sewing was resumed.

"Has Miss Westerly been near you yet?" asked Mrs. Johns.

"No, nor my aunt, nor any one connected with the house; have you seen Belle, lately?"

"No, nor do I want to—perfidious, cruel girl?"

"Why, Mrs. Johns, you do not think—you surely do not think—" she did not finish the sentence, but sat bending forward, her hand pressed the table till the delicate cords stood out, her eyes wildly dilating, her lips apart.

"I think your cousin knows all about it; she was cunning as an infant, deceitful as a child; she is as deep and deceptive a woman as her antecedents presaged."

"Oh! Mrs. Johns, what could be her motive? She so beautiful! with luxury surrounding her, an heiress, and I only a poor orphan, with hitherto an unspotted name I cannot suspect her; I cannot think she would do so deadly a wrong."

My friend bent forward and whispered in her ear. The fair girl crimsoned, neck, hands, brow, then hiding her face, I thought she wept.

When she lifted her head her strength seemed gone, and she said, as if with an effort, "I did think that sometimes; she was so strange whenever he came. Oh! Mrs. Johns, if God would but take me to himself. It seems as if I could not bear this dreadful, unmerited disgrace." She burst into tears and sobbed violently. I walked away to another part of the room; I was sorry I had come, for my heart beat painfully at the sight of sorrow so real, so agonizing; and I longed, in some way, to exonerate her from this vile charge.

While I stood at the grated window, the same at which I had seen her the night before, I heard my dear friend soothing her with her own soft voice and gentle words, till she became more quiet.

"And if it should be so," said Mrs. Johns, "when your friend arrives, it will in some manner be cleared up; he may find important testimony. I am sure he will feel unbounded confidence in your integrity, a man like DeWitt Dalston is not swayed like a reed either by good or ill fortune. Put your trust and faith in God who is able to save unto the uttermost."

"Oh! I am al! wonder to know how any one could accuse that sweet girl of crime!" was my first exclamation, as we left the gloomy precincts of the jail. Her very face is an index of integrity; I shan't sleep for thinking of it while I am here. An orphan too! no mother to weep with her—no father to vindicate her; I wonder how she can live, guiltless though she is."

"I had rather be there, my head pillowed within a cell, than to lie on the costly down on which her cousin dreams, for I think she is at the bottom of the whole affair. I have no doubt but that she obtained false keys, and placed the bank-bills and jewelry in her cousin's trunk. She was always a plotter, a spoiled, neglected child, who never scrupled to lie and dissimulate; and now with her passions full-grown, she would stoop to the meanest treachery."

"But what could be her motive?" I asked, as Mrs. Johns ceased speaking.

"Love for this young supercargo who is engaged to Alice. He was a frequent visitor in the family, after the innocent, artless child went there. Alice was ostensibly one of the family in her uncle's house, but she fully earned her living; she was a slave at the needle and kept in the background as much as possible. De Witt saw in her the woman he wanted for a wife, and before he left port, six months ago, Alice was engaged to him. He had been gone three months when the valuable jewels and bank notes were missing. The time was well chosen; Alice was ready to go on a journey, some thirty miles away, to visit another uncle—a farmer. All the house was searched one morning; suspicion fell upon one servant after another, and Belle Westerly confessed, with great trepidation and many tears, as if the words were wrung from her, that she had found one of the bank-bills in her cousin's traveling-dress that morning. An officer was in attendance, and there, concealed with the greatest care, between the lining of the trunk were many bank-bills, a rich necklace, an old fashioned diamond brooch of great value, and some lesser jewels. The poor child for a few moments completely lost her reason, so stunning was the stroke; and though the family made some faint show of hushing up the affair, they allowed the delicate girl to be carried to this jail, where she has been three months awaiting trial. Now my only hope is in De Witt Dalston—see! there stands a carriage at the gate—if he has indeed come back!"

I turned as we entered Mrs. Johns' yard; Alice stood at the barred window with clasped hands and wild eyes.

"The gentleman has got home as was going to marry the poor girl yonder," whispered the servant who waited upon the door. We hurried into the green-room. A young man stood with his back towards us, gazing earnestly at a picture. He turned—a dark, handsome face, bearing the marks of severe agitation, met my view.—He pressed his lips firmly together, but said nothing as he silently took the proffered hand of my friend—then after a moment of violent self-control, he exclaimed, "This is terrible news!—terrible news to meet me when I expected so much happiness."

"We have just come from Alice," said Mrs. Johns.

"It is a base lie!" he thundered, passionately, with quivering lips, as if he had not listened—a base lie! to accuse that sweet girl of theft—a conspiracy; and I'll sift it to the bottom, no matter who is implicated, so help me heaven!" and he brought his hands together with a clap that startled me.

"I went first to Mr. Westerly's," he said, speaking slowly, after his excitement had in a manner worn off. "Belle met me—well, I hardly know how; there was such fawning, such flattery. I asked after Alice; she seemed embarrassed, but finally told me the story—and I wonder heaven did not strike her dead! I know how they have treated Alice!" he exclaimed, rising again and walking hurriedly back and forth; "I saw it long ago—the dear, meek angel! I knew what was in Belle Westerly's heart; it is no egotism in me now to say that she has tried her best to entrap me, and this was her last resort—great heaven! the ruin of a helpless orphan! great heaven! the crushing of a motherless, fatherless dependent! I cant bear it, Mrs. Johns—it unmans me;" and he sat down again with his hands clasped about his forehead—perhaps to hide the tears.

"What will you do?" ventured Mrs. Johns, extremely alarmed at this strong excitement.

"Do! move heaven and earth but what I punish the person who has dared to implicate my bethrothed wife in a theft of this base character," his voice sank, "and I told Belle Westerly so. Oh! you should have seen her cheek blanche as I spoke; said I, 'Belle, somebody has done this foul thing to serve their own hellish purpose;' you see my soul was fired; I could not use tame language—and then I added, 'Belle Westerly, if you had known or even thought her guilty, for your own honor and that of your family, the whole thing would have been kept in eternal silence; but—to send your own cousin to the common jail!—among thieves and pick-pockets, and harlots and gallows-birds—a poor, timid, frail girl of seventeen years—a mere child, yet, whom you feel in your own heart is as pure as heaven—I want no other evidence of her innocence.' The girl trembled—gasped, grew like a sheet in her paleness. I don t know how I looked, but on her forehead I read—guilt; Alice steal! —Alice steal! Good God! the imputation drives me almost mad."

"So much for living opposite the jail," muttered Gen. Johns, who met me as I left the room, unable to bear the sight of a strong man in anguish—"we've had these scenes before."

"Why don't you move into some other part of the city?" I ventured.

"Move!" he cried, striking the banister with his cane, "I'd see them all rot first; do you know they want to make this the warden's house!—these rooms where my father's feet have trod—I'd see them all—"

He broke off abruptly, without the oath his passion prompted, and, with a flush on his face, hurried along the passage. "Turk as you are, in your obstinacy," thought I, "you have conquered yourself."

Let me finish the story in another way.

When DeWitt Dalston left the home of the Westerlys, Belle sank, white, motionless, and with staring eyes, upon the lounge. For a long while she sat thus, overwhelmed with the anguish of a guilty conscience, and terrified by the accusations which the young man had hurled upon her head.—Excited as she was, it seemed to her that he knew all; that he had seen her going, with stealthy tread, and face full of horror, to the chamber where her cousin slept the sleep of love and innocence; that he had seen her in her undress, with her bare feet and dishevelled locks, her hand shading the flame of the lamp, her eyes glaring with the blank stare of guilt over at the bed—now creeping—now standing still—now lifting the little key from the pocket of the humble traveling dress, fitting it to the lock, turning it—starting and shivering at the sound, and holding her breath lest another heard—opening the cover—ripping the lining, forcing a package down, re-arranging a few neat garments so as to hide the spot—locking the lid again with shaking hand—placing the key back, with money and a ring—never once turning her ashy face to the unconscious slumberer—then snatching the lamp, almost flying out of the room across the passage, and cowering a heap of guilt in the centre of her silken draped couch.

To stupor succeeded the ravings of passion. She leaped like a tiger to her feet, and threw herself against the wall, stamping, striking her forehead, breathing convulsively, flinging her carefully braided locks in wild confusion over her face, and, with smothered shrieks and cries, giving way to the fierceness that consumed her.—At that moment the door opened—her mother entered, flushed from a walk, and stopped in dire amazement, exclaiming, "Belle, Belle, what is it?"

"Oh! nothing," returned the girl, with quivering lips, and cathing her hair up she wound it carelessly over her brow.—"Nothing, only a ringing head-ache; it is better now," and, humming an air lightly, she left the room, and proceeded to her chamber. Her face had grown deadly pale. A marble smoothness and polish rested on the brow, and the eyes were glassy. The rigid outlines of the lip and chin told of some resolute determination, fraught with evil. She passed on to her toilet table, took therefrom a small vial, gasped as she gazed, and whispering, "Better this than utter ruin," closed her eyes, and drained its contents.

The day of this trial dawned without a cloud. Mrs. Johns and myself went early to the jail, in the hope of imparting some degree of strength and comfort to the gentle Alice. We found her standing dreamily, with clasped hands, and lips from which every vestige of color had fled. She turned away as we entered, and lifted both hands to her forehead.

"I shall certainly die before the trial begins," she said, looking wanly at my friend. "You cannot think how strange I feel."

"Courage, my dear girl; don't give up yet—I——" The words failed, the voice broke down, and there was silent weeping and a breaking heart in that gloomy jail-room. I was leaning on the window-sill, full of anguish, when I heard the voice of prayer. I turned; Mrs. Johns was on her knees, lifting her folded hands and streaming eyes to heaven. "Oh! thou God of the orphan," she supplicated—"Thou who hast promised to be a father to the fatherless, bend down thine ear to our cry. Look on this afflicted one, thou mighty God—strengthen her to bear the great trial now before her; or, if it be thy will, interpose thy mighty arm to save her from this terrible sorrow."

There was a noise without, a confusion of voices My friend arose from her posture of prayer, and placed her arm about the slight figure of the sinking girl. A key turned in the lock, the door flew open, and De Witt Dalston, with one bound, caught his betrothed to his bosom, shouting, "Saved! saved! My precious bride—oh! thank God! thank God! Good heavens! I have killed her;" he cried, in the same breath, for she had fainted in his arms.

"Let me attend to her—she is overcome with joy; I was looking for this deliverance;" murmured my friend, applying restoratives to the passive form. "As soon as she revives we will take her over to my house, and you shall tell us how it has happened."

As Belle Westerly lay senseless on the floor, two of her fashionable friends called. Her waiting-maid, receiving their cards, hurried up to call her mistress. The door was ajar—the form of Belle was just discernable from without. "Has she fallen asleep!" thought the girl. Entering, she went toward her; her face was pallid, her hair dishevelled, her arms flung over her head. The fearful shriek rang out on the air—"Miss Belle is dead!" Medical aid was summoned, and, after a few hours of fearful suspense, animation was restored. Fever and delirium ensued, and then a season of prostration that threatened her life. As soon as she could command her reason, the guilty girl prayed to make restitution, but her mother, more haughty and heartless even than herself, mocked at her entreaties, and commanded her to keep silence.

Night and morning was she watched that she might not bring disgrace on the family. But one day, as she appeared to sleep, she overheard a soft voice asking the doctor if he thought she would recover, and, in a low, but decided tone he answered,

"No."

"Doctor—doctor—oh! help me to do one good thing before I die," she cried.

"The hollow, unearthly voice brought the wondering physician to her bedside; it is too late to prevent her now. She saw the full horror of her coming doom if she died as she was, and clinging to his grasp, she exclaimed, hurriedly:

"My cousin Alice is innocent; It was I who put the jewels in her trunk, and the money too. God be merciful to me!"

Let me draw a veil over the touching interviews that followed—the burning tears of remorse and penitence—the purely worldly agony of the mother that the truth must be made public; the forgiveness of De Witt Dalston, the tearful meeting of Belle and her cousin—the one stricken to the tomb through the wantonness of her own sin, the other blanched and trembling, agonizing in her innocent heart for the suffering and the dying, yet thanking God that He had appeared for her deliverance.

Not many days after, a coffin stood in the halls of that proud family, and the victim of her misguided passions lay within, white as her shroud, but peaceful in expression, for she had not died without hope. It was borne to the costly grave on the hill-side, and laid within, the first occupant of the family vault. The sunshine streamed over the narrow floor as they took the last leave with longing eyes, and kissed the coffin, soon to be shut from mortal sight. Mrs. Westerly, unable to bear her overwelming disgrace, moved from the town, and secluded herself from all society. Alice married De Witt Dalston, and immediately accompanied her husband to England, that she might, in other scenes, and for a period, forget the anguish and misery, caused by a jealous woman's plot.

Reading for the Million.

KU-KLUX AGAIN.

BLOODSHED IN NEW ORLEANS

WHITE LEAGUERS AT WORK.

THE GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

The Great Uprising—Surrender of Kellogg's Forces—The Usurper Hid in the Custom House—Citizens in Complete Control of the City—List of the Killed and Wounded—President's Proclamation—The Disturbers Ordered to Disperse—Five Days Given Them—The Barricades Torn Down—People Advised to go Home, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The entire force of the metropolitan police, Governor Kellogg's militia, etc., with all their arms, arsenals, etc., were surrendered at nine o'clock this morning to the citizens, or Lieutenant Governor Penn's militia. Governor Kellogg, General Longstreet and others have taken refuge in the custom house, which is protected by the United States troops.

10 o'clock a. m.—The state house was surrendered at seven a. m., without the firing of a gun. All the state and city property, police stations, arsenals, police and fire alarm telegraphs are now in charge of the citizens' forces.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15—10 a. m.—The state house surrendered at seven o'clock this morning to Lieutenant Governor Penn's militia without firing a gun. Governor Penn's militia are about 10,000 strong. All the State and city property, police stations, arsenals and police and fire alarm telegraphs are in possession of the league. Kellogg is in the custom house, under protection of the United States. Jackson square police station, under command of General Longstreet, is reported to have just surrendered.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15—midnight.—The city is now quiet throughout. The following casualities are reported among the metropolitans: Killed, Sergeant J. M'Manus, Sergeant J. K. Champaign, Corporal J. F. Clermont, officers J. Hill, E. Simonds, J. Shields and H. Ballard.

Wounded, William Carleton, J. Coleman, George C. Miller, J. Long, John M'Cann, John Kennedy, P. Mullahay, M. J. Barrett, M. G. Gonzales, J. Connolly, W. H. Hawkins, S. S. Swan, J. Demassiller, J. Ryan, L. Backus, L. Desdunes, T. Duffy, T. Dalizey, P. Cæsar, C. Bergeon, A. Pecot, R. Gonzales, J. Gonzales, J. Musta, W. Nicholas, R. Favor, L. A. Wiboult, E. Simson, E. Edgar, C. Davis, John Lee, L. Willis, O. Elmore, Nelson Woody, Otto Burandit, G. Cohin and W. Brown.

The following wounded citizens were received at the Charity hospital. William Osmond, Charles Kilt, James Cross, John Wren, John M'Cabe, M. Betts, Frank Owen and P. Soniat.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15—11 A. M.—General Fred Ogden has just made a speech from the gallery of his headquarters stating that the war was over and advising people to go quietly to their homes and resume their usual avocations.

Lieutenant Governor Penn this morning appointed Thomas Boylan, a well known detective, as chief of police and Mr. Boylan is organizing his force.

An extra edition of the *Picayune* contains the following: "As might have been expected, after the decisive victories of yesterday and consequent demoralization of Kellogg's forces, the finish this morning was a very brief affair. About half past eight o'clock the state house was occupied by the citizens force and by nine o'clock the third precinct station house and Kellogg's armory, the last of the radical government, was after a sharp little scrmit, captured and appropriated, and so ends the Kellogg regime."

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—The barricades have been torn down and the street cars resumed their trips.

A rumor that Longstreet was captured having gained credence, an excited crowd gathered in front of the St. Charles hotel at half-past eleven o'clock this morning. It was addressed by Hon. R. H. Marr, with the most happy effect.

Lt. Governor Penn's residence, No. 236 St. Charles street, was filled all this morning with citizens congratulating him on the situation.

Messrs. Marr, Ellis, Beard and others were present when the news of the surrender of the police reached them. There was universal delight and loud cheering. Mayor Wiltz called at the Governor's residence about ten o'clock.

Four metropolitans were caught in the United States attire and were arrested. They confessed that they were metropolitans, threw away their coats and were carried up to headquarters to be paroled.

Andy Dumodt, a member of the Kellogg legislature and the school board, surrendered himself.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President has received from Gov. Kellogg, by telegraph, an application for aid to protect the State of Louisiana from domestic violence, it being made in accordance with article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—No dispatches other than the application of Kellogg had been received either at the Executive Mansion or at the Attorney General's office up to noon to-day.

The application was referred to the Attorney General, who had a long interview with the President on the subject. Secretary Belknap not being in town.

This morning the President had a conference with Adjutant General Townsend. The result of the conference was the preparation of a proclamation, to be issued immediately, directed against the disturbers of the peace in Louisiana, and in the usual terms in such cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15—1 P. M.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1874—*Citizens of New Orleans:* It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of duly elected and rightful state authorities after enduring for nearly two years the control of the usurpers. Their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal, and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in exercise of his functions within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity.

We deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defense of their rights.—Let me advise moderation and that you resume your avocations as soon as dismissed from the organized ranks. Use the utmost forbearance towards those who hold political opinions adverse to yours; interfere with no peaceable assemblage of your fellow citizens of any race or color; use all your influence to preserve peace and to maintain supremacy of law; prove that you can be as forbearing to those who have abused and usurped authority as you were patient and long suffering under their tyranny; seek no revenge for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to the tortures of their own conscience and to lasting infamy which their acts have wrought for them. LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The following dispatch was sent last evening by the acting Governor Penn to the President of the United States:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.—U. S. Grant, President of the United States:—Hopeless of all other relief the people of the state have taken arms to maintain the legal authority of persons elected by them to the government of the state against usurpers, who have heaped upon them innumerable insults, burdens and wrongs.—In so doing they are supported by the great body of intelligent and honest people of the state. They declare their unswerving loyalty and respect for the United States government and its officers. They are only against usurpers, plunderers and enemies of the people. They affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect the life, liberty and equal rights of all classes of citizens. The party and officials of the United States it shall be our special aim to defend against all assaults and to treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of republican rights and of the peace and liberty of the people.

(Signed) D. P. PENN,
Lieut. Gov. and Acting Gov.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President has just issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force of arms, to overthrow the state government of Louisiana and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said state; and

Whereas, It is provided in the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every state in this Union on application of the legislature, or the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence;

And whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of the State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other state or states, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed;

And whereas, The legislature of said state is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under Section four of Article four of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due execution of the law;

And whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from this day, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said state, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, and the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President this afternoon expressed great surprise that the people of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana should have allowed themselves to be so influenced by their political leaders as to commit acts of violence against the constituted authorities of the State, which had led to bloodshed and called for the interference of the federal power. He stated that great consideration had been shown to these people, on account of which their action was the more surprising. He said he had issued two orders—one to General M'Dowell, commanding the division of the South, and one to General Emory, commanding the department of the Gulf—instructing them to take such measures as in their judgment were necessary to preserve life and property and to restore peace and quiet to the city of New Orleans and the state at large, and he felt confident that the steps taken would result in a restoration of harmony. He hoped that his proclamation would have the desired effect, and that the federal troops would not be required to act except to assist in arresting the turbulent and disorderly element who were prominent in inaugurating the disturbances throughout the State. He expressed himself as fully determined to use all the power at his command to put down the disturbances, but hoped no further action on his part would be required. He stated that any orders issued by General M'Dowell or Emory would be sent to Washington for approval; that every step taken would be for the best interest of the people, irrespective of party or color, and that no measures would be executed not fully sanctioned by law.

The President spoke in the kindest terms of the people of Louisiana, and in the same terms, incidentally, of the whole south, and expressed deep regret that any serious circumstances should arise requiring the interference of the federal power in any section of the country. But as chief magistrate of the whole country, charged with the execution of the laws which were enacted in the interests of peace and comity between every section of the country, his duty was plain, and he would not shrink from its performance.

Troops will be sent to New Orleans in such numbers as may be required, as the President is determined to save life and preserve the peace.

During the troubles in Louisiana the attorney general has been receiving frequent dispatches from Marshal Packard until about ten o'clock this morning, when they ceased which led the Attorney General to suppose that all further dispatches were intercepted by the Penn faction. To test the fact he sent

The Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 23, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Governor,
Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter.

Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill.

Auditor General,
Harrison Allen, of Warren.

Congress,
Gen. Langhorne Wister, of Perry.

Senate,
H. Clay Marshall, of Orbisonia.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

Assembly,
George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,
Henry C. Robinson, of Dublin.

Sheriff,
Huston E. Crum, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,
William E. Corbin, of Juniata.

Director of the Poor,
Jacob H. Isett, of Penn.

County Surveyor,
William H. Booth, of Springfield.

Auditor,
Henry H. Swoope, of Mapleton.

Politicians and Candidates, Beware!

Read the Provisions of the New Constitution on Corruption!

Officers Must Swear that they Have Not Used Corrupt Means to Secure a Nomination or an Election!

If they Have, to be Forever Disqualified for Holding Office in this State!

Any Person Convicted of Violating the Election Laws Shall be Deprived of the Right of Suffrage for Four Years!

We copy the provisions of the New Constitution upon corruption so that no one will be able to say that he had not timely notice:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. NEW CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all Judicial, State and County officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; THAT I HAVE NOT PAID OF CONTRIBUTED, OR PROMISED TO PAY OR CONTRIBUTE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLE THING, TO PROCURE MY NOMINATION OR ELECTION (*or appointment*), *except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law*; THAT I HAVE NOT KNOWINGLY VIOLATED ANY ELECTION LAW OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR PROCURED IT TO BE DONE BY OTHERS IN MY BEHALF; *that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.*"

And also:

SECTION 9. *Any person who shall, while a candidate for office,* BE GUILTY OF BRIBERY, FRAUD, OR VIOLATION OF ANY ELECTION LAW, SHALL BE FOREVER DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING AN OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT IN THIS COMMONWEALTH; AND ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE ABSOLUTELY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

SECTION 8. *Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof,* AND ANY ELECTOR WHO SHALL RECEIVE OR AGREE TO RECEIVE, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, ANY MONEY, REWARD, OR OTHER VALUABLE CONSIDERATION FOR HIS VOTE AT AN ELECTION, *or for withdrawing the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

PAY YOUR TAXES!

All voters must pay their taxes thirty days before election. See to it at once.—You will not be allowed to vote if your taxes are not paid.

☞ The news from all parts of the county indicate that the Republicans feel the importance of the approaching election. Let them organize.

☞ Our mutual friend, G. H. Spang, esq., than whom there are very few better fellows, and W. C. Kiser, esq., have received the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in Bedford county. The Democracy could scarcely have made a stronger Legislative ticket.

☞ The rebellion in New Orleans is at an end. The McEnery party submitted, under protest, to the order of the President. We do hope that the people of Louisiana will be able to elect some one, at the next general election, who will be able to give satisfaction to a large majority of its citizens.

☞ On Saturday last J. S. Cornman, esq., sold the *Monitor* office to S. E. Fleming & Co. for five thousand dollars, cash, and the issue of to-day (Tuesday) will be made by the new firm. Mr. Cornman proposes to go to Carlisle and to take a rest of several months before going into business again. We are sorry to part with him after almost four years of uninterrupted friendly and business relations, relations which, we fear, were sometimes quoted to the prejudice of Mr. Cornman's political interests by some of the narrow-minded and small-souled creatures who think there ought to be no courtesies in our profession. In justice to him, and without any previous intimation of our intention, we say emphatically we never, in our frequent business interviews, suggested, in any form whatever, the political course of that paper, Business, with us, is one thing and politics quite another. We believe every business ought to support itself and make a living profit for the person who runs it. Holding such views we frequently consulted in regard to our interests, and we have no doubt, verily we know, that we were mutually benefitted by this course. We hope to entertain the same friendly relations with his successors. Whatever our retiring friend may find to do in the future we wish him the same success that has heretofore attended him, and, if anything, better, though eminently successful here. He raised the *Monitor* from a mendicant to a position of comparative wealth and power. Give him the praise.

We learn that Messrs. S. E. Fleming and M. M. McNeil are to be its editors in the future. We hope that they may find the position an agreeable and profitable one.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

The President has returned to Washington, and the most engrossing question now before the Administration is the disturbed condition of some portions of the South, and the best mode of reconciling the disturbed political elements and restoring peace and harmony.

The President has instructed the War Department and the Attorney General to co-operate in a course of action which will transfer troops to the disaffected districts in sufficient force to prevent a renewal of the Red River scenes or their repetition in other places. The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation offering five thousand dollars reward for the arrest of each or either of the murderers of the officials at Couchatte, and it seems almost impossible that they can long escape justice. In reference to the masked murderers who took sixteen negroes from the jail in Trenton, Tenn., and massacred them all excepting a few who, it is believed, succeeded in effecting their escape, Governor Brown of that State declares it to be his determination "to leave nothing untried to ferret out all outlaws concerned in the cowardly and bloody work."

It is well known that these atrocities are committed by white men, Democrats banded together as White Leaguers, and that the motives are wholly of a political nature. The Democrats are determined to carry the elections and get control of the State governments. The Natchitoches (La.) *Vindicator*, August 29, has the following:

"Let it be known now, that the white people are going to take charge of this State. Let it be known that we are after two sets of men: the corrupt and ignorant, to keep them out of office; the honest and competent, to put them in. This is the aim, the sole purpose of the White League."

In another editorial, in the same paper, the following declaration is made:

"We do not intend to be interfered with by any one residing here or elsewhere, as to the manner of conducting a political campaign, and of ridding our State of the miscreant scoundrels who have been fattening already too long on the people's life-blood."

The plea of putting "honest" men in office is significant, in the face of the fact that those who claim to support "honest" men for office are themselves outlaws and murderers.

One of the latest cases of cold-blooded murder is the shooting of poor Ivey, a colored government mail agent, while discharging his duty on the railroad train between Alabama and Chattanooga. Parties appeared before the train waving their hats, indicating that there was danger ahead. The brakes were put on, and, with others, Ivey stepped to the door of his car to ascertain what was the matter, when his body was riddled with bullets.—The man died and his murderers escaped. His offense was that he had said "the murderers of Billings, a prominent young lawyer, shot a few days before, in Alabama, for attending a Republican meeting, should be punished." These murders are driving the negroes into the Democratic political clubs, out of terror for their lives. The Selma *Times* says that "while the body of Ivey awaited the coroner's jury, *some fifty or more negroes organized a Democratic club, which is daily increasing in numbers.*"

There was a similar case of murder in Texas, a few days ago. The Mobile (Ala.) *Watchman* says:

"The Rev. Jeremiah Webster, of the West Texas Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, has been lynched by hanging. He was murdered by the gang of desperadoes who whipped Washburn and drove Gesner from the State for the crime (?) of teaching negroes.—Mr. Webster has suffered death because he interposed in favor of Washburn and Gesner."

What adds to the meanness of these cowardly murders is the attempt made, invariably, to fix the crime upon the unoffending colored people. Washburn and Gesner swear that they were attacked by masked white men, that in the scuffle the black muslin fell from the faces of some of them and they recognized them as their neighbors. The origin of the Red River massacre was charged to the colored people, but the evidence of escaped Republicans is clear and emphatic that it was a concocted scheme to get rid of the officials who were murdered. It was then claimed that the victims were shot by a party of Texans, to which the Galveston, Texas, *Mercury* (Democratic) replies that

"The attempt to throw the odium of their murder upon citizens of Texas is far from honorable or manly, and will never stand the test of an investigation before an impartial tribunal."

To their credit be it known that the blacks, though they may be guilty occasionally of theft individually, are not the authors or instigators of these crimes. On the contrary they are doing all they can to prevent them. The Baton Rouge (La.) *Republican*, August 29, says that instead of being desirous of provoking a war of races—

"Nothing is further from the intention of the colored men, and all they pray for is to live on terms of peace and quietness with their brethren of a lighter complexion."

At their own meetings the colored people uniformly declare individually and enjoin upon each other a constant effort to maintain the peace. Contrast the efforts of these men with the sentiment that dictated the following resolutions, adopted by the "White League," No. 1, of the 2d Ward of Livingston Parish, La.:

"Resolved, That we will have no man on our farms or in our workshops who votes the radical ticket; that we consider it the duty of (and cordially invite) all white men opposed to radicalism to co-operate with us; that we consider it beneath our moral dignity to associate with any white man who votes the radical ticket, or affiliates with that party in any manner whatever; that *we pledge our support to the Democratic party.*"

And an honorable support it must be. The malignity of these Democrats is shown by their own press. Referring to the murder of a poor, harmless old negro, the Shreveport (La.) *Times* says:

"There has been some red-handed work done in this parish that was necessary, but it was evidently done by cool, determined and just men, who know just how far to go; and we doubt not if the same kind of work is necessary it will be done again."

After that Democratic declaration the reader will be prepared for the following, from the same paper:

"We say again that we fully, cordially approve what the white men of Grant and Rapides did at Colfax. The white man who does not is a creature so base that he shames the worst of his species."

In "the worst of his species" the writer made a personal application, whether intended or not, for a baser sentiment could come from no other than the very "worst" of the barbarous members of the human species, if, indeed, sentiments so void of feelings of humanity could be found even among the most degraded of them.

But a nobler sentiment pervades the minds of a very large proportion of the property owners, old residents, "to the manor born," in all the Southern States; men who would wish, if let alone, to support the Federal and the State Governments, obey the laws and cultivate peace and harmony among their associates without regard to their political sentiments.—The lawless authors of the crimes committed are political speculators and their dupes.

It is hoped and believed, however, that the steps taken by the President will have the desired effect, and that when some of the ringleaders are caught and punished others will take warning and respect the laws, and the lives, and property of the citizens.

A SCREW NEEDED.

The two half tickets intended to make up the Fusion partnership can't get together. The *Monitor* keeps up one half, the *Globe* the other, but they don't join, and as a friend remarked the other day they are very much like two loose scissor blades, perfectly useless without a screw to put them together. Speer was to do the screwing business, but Back Pay cut the thread of his screw at Newport, and the whole thing fell as flat as a flounder. "Who's to get them up?" is the perplexing question now. There stands "Uncle George," Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, with his thumb run through the Democratic blade, and "Dad" with his through the Guss blade, while Guss with screw-driver in hand stands between them ready to put the blades in working order. They are both getting on a very bad wire edge, and laying around loose at Newport with the moisture contributed by Dr. McNite they are rusting badly. They may as well give it up. These scissor blades won't work this time. The Republican ticket is all sound, and in good working order.

GRANT AND THE REBELS.

The Southern Democrats have been inviting President Grant to a third term under their support. In view of the New Orleans insurrection they may have *General* Grant for a second term without their approval. He has already intimated to them that "*Under no circumstances can the "insurgent government of Louisiana be "recognized. Within five days from the "date of the proclamation to the insurgents "such action will be taken as the emergency "may require.*" He is ready to carry out this declaration in person.

If anything can lead to a third term, it will be a perpetuation of acts and scenes similar to those that have just transpired in New Orleans.

It is a pity that the contract under the Appomattox apple tree should be so soon forgotten. Grant says it must be fulfilled.

THE LOUISIANA REBELLION.

The country was scarcely prepared to believe that our Democratic friends in the South were prepared to *kari kari* their party by an attempt to overthrow a State Government. Yet such is the fact. Just how much of this folly is due to the teachings of Northern Democrats in their opposition to the Administration and the Amendments to the United States Constitution, we leave to themselves to decide. There is no doubt that much of the dissatisfied spirit, disobedience of law and abuse and murder of the colored population are due to the endorsement they receive from Northern Democracy, and its persistent misrepresentation of the objects and efforts of the Administration.

☞ Gen. Langhorne Wister, a member of one of the families of whom Pennsylvania is justly proud, has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the district composed of Perry, Franklin, Snyder, Union, Huntingdon and Juniata. On a full and fair vote this is a very close district with any average nomination. But with the gallant gentleman now presented by the Republicans there can be little doubt that we shall carry it. This nomination jumps with the times. General Wister enjoys a reputation absolutely unassailable, a public spirit manifested since his boyhood on every fit occasion. The confidence of his fellow-citizens, and the fervent admiration of all his friends and neighbors He is a thousand votes stronger than his party, and will make a brilliant race. The *Patriot*'s fling, announcing him as a citizen of Philadelphia, is spiteful and, as usual, untrue. His home is Duncannon.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ The proceedings of the Republican Congressional Conference will be found in another column. It will be seen that on the 87th ballot General Langhorne Wister, of Duncannon, Perry county, was nominated and the nomination made unanimous. General Wister is connected with the large iron works located at the place of his residence, and is, consequently, deeply interested in that industry which is overshadowing in this district. He is a man of ability, energy and character. The district ought to elect him by at least one thousand majority. We must now buckle on our armor and go to work. Let the organization be thorough.

☞ We clip the following from the Blair county *Radical* of the 27th ult.:—"Gen. Langhorne Wister, of Perry county, will be presented as the choice of that county for the Republican Congressional nomination. General Wister raised a company of the old "Bucktail" regiment, and served creditably and with distinction during the entire war, leading a division at Gettysburg. He is sound to the core on the Tariff, and would make a strong candidate and an excellent representative."

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

All voters must pay their taxes thirty days before election. See to it at once.—You will not be allowed to vote if your taxes are not paid.

☞ Hon. Samuel J. Tilden has been nominated, by the Democrats, for Governor of New York by the late Syracuse Convention.

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

In view of passing events no Republican should remain indifferent to the success of his party, indeed we cannot see how reflecting men *can* remain indifferent. The attitude of the *rebel* Democracy in the South, and of the *free-trade* Democracy in the North are enough to arouse us all to action. Louisiana, because of its State Government presenting some vulnerable points, is chosen by the rebel Democracy as the point of attack upon the reconstruction measures, and upon the political rights of the negro. The Southern State Governments reconstructed, and the Constitutional Amendments conferring freedom, citizenship and sufferage upon the colored man are so obnoxious to the old slaveholder and to the ignorant and prejudiced rebel that the "White League" has avowed its existence. It has the same purposes, and is composed of the same material as the Ku Klux. Their existence and their purposes were denied until they were exposed. The "White Leaguers" may set up "Kellogg's Government" as a pretext. The "White Brotherhood" was one of the names of the Ku Klux, and their purpose was to have "a white man's government." Revolution is the only means by which that can be attained at once. Constitutional amendment is too slow for hot Southern blood even if it were possible, and the events of the past week in Louisiana, with the sympathy manifested in other Southern quarters, show that the spirit of the rebellion is not dead, that there are thousands of men engaged in the White League armed and ready at a moments warning for the work of revolt. While this is so manifest let no man say that the mission of the Republican party is ended. One old foe has been revealed; it becomes all friends of the Union, all advocates of the rights of man to stand together and go vigorously to work. The snake is only scotched, not killed.

If the organizing and arming of White Leagues in the South is not enough, let Pennsylvania Republicans look at the assaults the advocates of free-trade, low wages, and degraded labor in the North are meditating and making upon American industry. The New York *World* has proclaimed that "*no protectionist can be a Democrat at all,*" that it stakes all its hopes "*on making the Democracy an out and out, thick and thin, aggressive (if you please, intolerant) Free-trade party, subordinating all issues to this, and thereby drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of this great principle.*" The Democratic Convention in Maine has declared for free trade and direct taxation. Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and other Democratic conventions this year have reiterated different shades of the same sentiment and the Pennsylvania Democracy was significantly dumb upon the question. The alliance between the advocates of a return to slave labor in the South, and the patrons of free trade in the north is perfectly natural. Both are the enemies of the laboring man. This alliance makes up the Democratic party. *Protection is a question of good wages for intelligent labor.* The Republican party claims the education of all men, and the protection of all labor. No citizen of Pennsylvania should hesitate as to which side of the question he should take, and we ought all to do our share of earnest work to prevent both rebellion and free-trade from succeeding in the next election.

☞ The Democratic Congressional Conference assembled again, at Newport, on Thursday last, and after repeated ballots adjourned until Friday. On the —— ballot W. S. Stenger, esq., of Chambersburg, was placed in nomination by a combination of Juniata, Perry, Franklin and Fulton. The friends of Mr. Speer were very much disappointed, as they confidently expected his nomination.

☞ Are our friends organizing in the various districts? It is to be hoped that they are. The time for work has arrived. Let us see which election district can get out its entire vote, or at least the greatest number in proportion to the whole number on the assessment list. Organize!

News and Notes from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1874.

A New Rebellion—Louisiana to the Front—The McEneryites Overthrow the State Government—Grant to the Rescue—Halt!

FIRST NOTES OF REVOLUTION.

The readers of the JOURNAL have learned from its pages, and been informed thro' other sources, of the unsettled condition of public feeling in Southern cities, caused mainly by the organization of White Leagues and acts of murder and outrage upon innocent and unoffending citizens, white and colored. But no reader of the JOURNAL was probably prepared to hear of open rebellion and usurpation of a State Government. Yet no one was much surprised at such an attempt. It is impossible to forecast the acts of men bereft of reason and guided by passionate impulse.

The first intimation that reached this city of the revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana, was a telegram on the 14th from Governor Kellogg to the President informing him that combinations were in progress by the McEneryites to overthrow the State Government, and asking for military aid to prevent the same. On the same day, Monday, Sept. 14, by preconcerted arrangements, the members of the White Leagues and their friends assembled in large force on Canal street, and sent a delegation to the Governor demanding his surrender. He refused to receive the committee, and a member of his staff informed them that while they represented an armed organization the Governor could receive no communication; but was ready to consult and advise with citizens who came without a menace.

THE FORCED SURRENDER.

This was followed by a general distribution of arms to the assembled multitude and a collision between the mob and the State authorities. There were only two companies of U. S. troops at hand, and their commander was doubtful of having authority to interfere. Brisk firing for an hour followed, and the Governor left the State House, taking refuge in the Custom House, where the U. S. troops were stationed. From 25 to 30 lives were lost, and 50 to 60 were wounded.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

On the 15th, and before the news of the scenes just related were fully known in Washington, the President issued a proclamation, warning all persons against uniting in demonstrations against the peace, and allowing the turbulent spirits five days in which to disperse. During the day numerous dispatches were received by the President, the Attorney General and others, from United States officials, New Orleans merchants and others, informing the recipients of the condition of affairs. Among others a dispatch came from Penn, the acting rebel Governor, assuring the President that the movement was in the interest of right and peace, and asking to be let alone.

THE PRESIDENT BECOMES INDIGNANT.

Doubting the correctness of the statements coming mainly from those in the interest of the McEneryites, the Attorney General sent a dispatch to Marshal Packard, which was promptly answered, giving official information of the insurrection and stating that the insurgents had taken possession of the entire machinery of the State, and that Lt. Gov. Penny acting in the absence of McEnery, had called the McEnery legislature to assemble, on Saturday, the 19th of September, for the transaction of business. On receipt of this intelligence the President expressed indignation and a firm determination to re-instate Kellogg and his officials at all hazards. It was then too late in the day to call a Cabinet meeting.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

At 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, the Cabinet was called together, and remained together several hours, when a recess was taken till 3½ o'clock.

THE SECOND MEETING.

At the time appointed the Cabinet met again, and continued together until after 5 o'clock. The conversation immediately turned upon the existing Louisiana troubles, and before the close of the session the President in person wrote out the dispatch which was sent to Gen. Emory, and immediately dispatched Gen. Babcock to the residence of Adjutant General Townsend, with instructions to that officer to sign and forward it as if coming from the Secretary of War.

The following is a copy of the dispatch written by the President:

"Under no circumstances can the insurgent government of Louisiana be recognized. Within five days from the date of the proclamation to the insurgents such action will be taken as the emergency may require."

Immediately following the dispatch orders were issued to all the proper officers of the army throughout the country to hold themselves in readiness to remove their troops. Instructions went to the Quarter Master General in reference to transportation. The President does not apprehend that there will be any necessity for an army in New Orleans to compel the McEneryites to restore the Government; but he is determined to be prepared for any emergency. And it is now conceded that reinforcements of troops must be sent to the turbulent districts in Louisiana and other Southern States and kept there.—Troops will therefore be moved forward, and orders to this effect have already been issued and will be followed by others.

PEACE NEWS.

It is reported here this evening that news comes from New Orleans to the effect that the McEneryites have yielded to the President's Proclamation and will immediately restore the Government. The report needs confirmation.

The Governor of Nebraska on Grasshoppers.

His Excellency, Robert Furnas, Governor of Nebraska, has had close inquiry made as to the condition of the crops in that State, and has issued a proclamation to the people embodying the results. He says that information derived from the several counties (as well as the extensive personal observation) warrants the assertion, that though the crops are shorter than for several years before, there is not a failure, and no ground for serious alarm as to the general prosperity of the State. The droughty agricultural year, which has affected the whole United States, and the greater part of Europe, has had its effect on Nebraska; and small grain, therefore, not yielding as was expected at the end of June, are only an average in yield and quality. The small grains were harvested before the grasshoppers appeared; but, as in States north and south this year, the grasshoppers have done damage to the farmers to a considerable extent. Happily for Nebraska, however, very little but corn has been subject to their ravages; and corn is by no means destroyed, but will range from half a crop to (possibly) almost an entire failure in a few places. The fruit crop of Nebraska is more in quantity than ever before, but, as a rule, the fruit is inferior in size; and taking the whole range of agricultural products—hay, grain, vegetables, roots and fruit—the State has never before produced so great an aggregate crop. No cases needing relief are yet reported; but at a number of points on the extreme western border, help will be required by the poorest settlers, who have but recently come to Nebraska, whose farming operations, therefore, were not extended and not varied, and who were depending on their corn crop alone for subsistence. Even those who may have to suffer, however, show no disposition to abandon their homesteads. They need employment; and in the case of the homesteaders, have to quit their lands for a time to work in the towns. Says Mr. Furnas: "The more fortunate of our own citizens will meet the former emergency by affording employment, and Congress, which alone possesses the power, will, no doubt, promptly meet the second emergency."

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR TAXES!

All voters must pay their taxes thirty days before election. See to it at once.—You will not be allowed to vote if your taxes are not paid.

☞ Parson's Purgative Pills — Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

New To-Day.

PAINTER'S MANUAL—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, &c., 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, $1. Watchmaker and Jeweler's Manual 50. Taxidermist's Manual, 50. Soap-maker's Manual, 25. Guide to Authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Dog Training, 25. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Seeker's Guide, 25. Of booksellers, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept.23-3mo.

New To-Day.

FAIR! FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BRADY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Third Annual Exhibition of the Brady Agricultural Society will be held at

ROXBURY!

on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st and 2d, 1874, to exhibit Farm Products, Garden Vegetables, Fruit, Poultry, and Farming Implements. The Ladies' Department will consist of Bread, Pies, Cakes, Butter of all kinds, Preserves, Jellies, Canned Fruit, Flowers, Needle-work, &c. There will be a Miscellaneous Department, in which any person wishing to exhibit any Machinery, or Works of Art, can do so; for which PREMIUMS will be awarded, according to merit. ☞ All articles for exhibition, must be entered on the FIRST DAY of the Fair. All persons not belonging to the Society, offering articles for competition, will be required to pay an Entrance Fee. Competition open to all! Entertainment for all can be had on the ground, so that persons coming from a distance need not be put to any inconvenience. EMINENT SPEAKERS will be expected to address the people at the Fair, and a profitable and pleasant time is anticipated. Come one, come all, and you will never rue it. ☞ The place is on Main street, where the young ideas are taught how to shoot. Sept.23-2t.

I. D. MASSEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.

903 WASHINGTON STREET.
Sept.23,1871.

INDIAN HERB BITTERS

MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

These Bitters are Anti-Dyspeptic, a fine Tonic and an excellent appetizer. They are a sure preventitive against many of the diseases arising from a weak stomach, &c., &c. Address

DR. FELIX A SWOOPE,
Sept.23-1y. Manufacturers.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 17TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
HUNTINGDON, Sept. 22, 1874.

The following goods have been seized for not being sufficiently stamped:
April 9, 1874. 1 lot Gallagher's Soap, at Huntingdon.
April 9, 1874. 1 lot Perfumery, at Huntingdon.
April 10, 1874. 1 lot Kauffman's Oil, at Lewistown.
April 10, 1874. 1 lot Nerve and Bone Liniment, at Lewistown.
April 10, 1874. 1 lot Gallagher's Soap, at Lewistown.
April 10, 1874. 1 lot Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, at Lewistown.
June 9, 1874. 1 lot Hair Restorer, Coffee Run.
June 9, 1874. 1 lot Rheumatic Drops, Coffee Run.
August 29, 1865, 1 barrel Whiskey, Newton Hamilton.

Any person or persons claiming any of the above goods, will make such claim within 30 days from the date of this notice, as provided in Section 63, Act July 13, 1866.

FRANK W. STEWART,
Sept.23-3t. Deputy Collector.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged man, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, &c., address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M. PRINCIPAL.
Sept.23,1874.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of B. F. GARVER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of B. F. Garver, late of Shirley township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN N. LUTZ,
Administrator.
LOVELL & MUSSER, Atty's. Sept.23.74.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO REMOVE FISH BASKET.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, entitled an act for the protection of Salmon, Black Bass and other food fishes newly introduced or to be introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehannah and their tributaries for the protection also of closses against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fishes, into trout streams, and for other germane purposes." Approved twenty-fourth day of May, 1871, the Sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction, are directed to order the dismantling of fish baskets, kiddles, &c., and whereas information has reached me that a fish basket exists at the Lock between Mount Union and Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, I therefore declare the said basket a common nuisance, and hereby notify the owners thereof, that if not removed or dismantled in ten days the same will be removed or dismantled as directed by the afore mentioned act.

AMON HOUCK,
Sept.16-2t. Sheriff.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Porter township, about the 1st of July last, eleven head of Sheep. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Sept.16-3t*. H. C. & R. KNODE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of J. L. MILLER, dec'd.*]

The undersigned appointed Auditor of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal and real estate of J. L. Miller, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 230, Penn street, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where all parties having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

L. S. GEISSINGER,
Sept.16,1874. Auditor.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his valuable Farm Property at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., situated on the Raystown Branch, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing about 80 acres, mostly cleared and under cultivation, having thereon a new Bank Barn, of new and convenient plan, a good weatherboarded and painted House, with excellent water at the door, Wood, Carriage, and Milk houses, Hog Pen and Corn House, Saw Mill and Blacksmith Shop, a young Apple and Peach Orchard of choice fruit, also, a fruit yard of Pruins, Plumbs, Pears and Grapes. This property will be sold, at public outcry, on terms to suit the times, which will be made known on the day of sale, or by application to the undersigned.

GEO. BRUMBAUGH.
Sept.16-4t. Grafton, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Mrs. SUSAN STRIKER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in West township, Cottage P. O., Huntingdon county, on the estate of Mrs. Susan Stryker, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLEMING,
Administrator.
Sept.9'74. LOVELL & MUSSER, Atty's.

FOR SALE.

One New Engine, almost completed. Cylinder 12x20 inches. Price low. Address,

W. H. H. MYLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists,
Aug.5,1874-tf. Tyrone, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Smithfield, Walker township, about the middle of August last, a Dark Brindle Steer, two years old past, with notch under right ear. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Sept.9-3t. R. P. BRYAN.

ANOTHER CHANCE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

POSTPONED TO

NOVEMBER 30th, 1874.

DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE.

LIST OF GIFTS

One Grand Cash Gift		$20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
One Grand Cash Gift		2,500
5 Cash Gifts $2,000 each		10,000
10 Cash Gifts 1,000 each		10,000
15 Cash Gifts 500 each		7,500
20 Cash Gifts 300 each		6,000
25 Cash Gifts 200 each		5,000
50 Cash Gifts 100 each		5,000
100 Cash Gifts 50 each		5,000
200 Cash Gifts 25 each		5,000
500 Cash Gifts 10 each		5,000
19,000 Cash Gifts 5 each		95,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$200,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 10 00
Halves	5 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	1 00
11 Whole Tickets for	100 00
22½ Tickets for	200 00
225 Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets and information, address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents,
609 Broadway, N. Y.
Sept.16-4t.

SOMETHING NEW ON HAND

GO TO

DR. J. C. FLEMING & CO'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner of 5th and Washington streets

JUST OPENED!

Where you will find a large assortment of the

PUREST DRUGS

in the market.

FANCY ARTICLES

in endless variety. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes. Sept.2-3mos.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM,

One door below the Old Broad Top Corner, South side of Allegheny street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

is selling goods, by sample, for A. R. DARLING & CO., Manufacturers and Commission Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

No. 409, Commerce street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia Jobbing Houses have been buying their goods from these parties, and all wishing this class of goods will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. Cunningham. Sept.2-3mos

AGENTS WANTED FOR

PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK

on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Power, Etc. Etc. Etc. Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. ADDRESS NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

80 PER CENT GUARANTEED WITH 5 YEARS USE OF TURBINE WATER WHEEL

ONE MILLION ACRES OF SPLENDID MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad has been finished; is 230 miles long, and its entire land grant earned! In Farming Lands to Actual Settlers, for Individuals or Colonies.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR 1874.

Improved acres have been sold already. The lands are well timbered, making the best kind of farms. Strong soils of great producing power. Rapidly reaching cash or eastern Good Markets. Railroad runs through the grant. Michigan is one of the least indebted and most prosperous States in the West. Its schools are unequalled. Its financial standing No. 1. No difficulty in transportation. Peace and prosperity are on its borders. Lands from $3 to $8 per acre. Time sufficient. Interest 7 per cent. WM A. HOWARD, Land Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.
P. B. L. PIERCE,
Sec'y Land Department.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY

Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of

PENNSYLVANIA!

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park Row, New York.
Mention in Editor or this Paper. Sept.9-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of SARAH CALDWELL, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, late of Morris township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. WARFEL,
Administrator.
Sept.9,74. LOVELL & MUSSER, Atty's.

PHILIP KABIS,

SHIRLEYSBURG, PA.

Manufacturer of

FIRE PROOF STONEWARE,

IRON STONE FRUIT JARS, WATER PIPES, for drains, &c. STONE PUMPS. I offer to the public a Stoneware Pump, which cannot and will not wear out. Having put up a large number all of which have given entire satisfaction, costing less than the wooden pump. If not satisfactory, no charge.

I also offer a Stoneware Fruit Can (tin covers) which has no equal, coal oil will not seep through, made especially for canning fruit, easily closed. Improves by use, have been in use for years, more than fifty thousand are now in use and have given entire satisfaction.

PRIVATE FAMILIES can order direct from the Pottery, Jars or anyother ware.

June3-6mos.

SOMETHING NEW.

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 23, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Stores to the front.

Grapes are abundant.

Deer shooting is legal.

Wild pigeons are on the wing.

The first of the faded leaves are falling.

The chestnut crop promises to be large.

Peaches are coming into market quite plentifully.

Smucker makes a good bed-fellow. He never snores.

Another Democratic organ is strongly hinted at in this place.

"Tenting on the old camp ground" is played for this season.

The rain on Sunday morning raised the river considerably.

No wise man seeketh to pick a fly from the hind leg of a mule.

A Republican Conference brings together strange bed-fellows.

The preparing of the boxes, in the new post office, is a very tedious job.

Sheriff Johnston is a quiet man at a Conference and keeps good hours.

Smucker makes a dog "git" if he has to climb out of a window to do it.

The cheapest school stationery in the county for sale at the JOURNAL store.

The Moorsville Camp Meeting was pretty thoroughly drenched on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Senator Scott gave her friends a very pleasant sociable on last Thursday evening.

There was a land slide on the P. R. R., near Newton Hamilton, on Sunday morning last.

Hiram Johnson, he of the Broad Top Local, is laid up with the "rheumatiz." Sorry are we to hear it.

Doc. Fleming visits our sanctum, and after he leaves peaches are missed. Our clerk didn't "peach" either.

Doc. Fleming says he is the smartest and prettiest druggist in the State. Ladies, call and judge for yourselves.

It will be gratifying to the public to know that the coffee crop this year is too large for the speculators to corner.

J. H. Wintrode, son of Dr. Wintrode, of Marklesburg, has gone to Baltimore to attend a course of Medical Lectures.

The transfer of the *Monitor*, on Saturday last, created considerable excitement. Everybody wanted to know, you know.

The Rev. Mr. Keerer, formerly of the Reformed Church, in this place, preached in the Presbyterian Church, on last Sunday.

The rumors that the *Globe* and *Monitor* were to be consolidated were as plenty as blackberries, on Saturday evening and Sunday.

A box of unslacked lime may become a very troublesome affair after a heavy rain. Our friend Bartol no doubt thought so last Sunday.

The *Local News* is now issued semi-weekly. It is a very newsy little sheet and we are glad to hear that its success warrants this additional expense.

A couple of boys had a disreputable pummelling match on Fourth street, one evening last week. The Police ought to arrest all such offenders.

The young folks participated in a hop in the fate school building, in the rear of the Court House, on last Friday evening. It passed off very pleasantly.

The young folks had a "gay and happy" party at 'Squire Shoenfelt's, in Juniata township, on Friday night last. They enjoyed themselves hugely.

Pomeroy, of the *Repository*, Scheibley, of the *Advocate and Press*, and Baker, of the *Freeman*, were in attendance upon the Republican Congressional Conference.

The Mifflintown people levy a tax of four cents per head on all persons visiting the railroad on the arrival of trains. Huntingdon could make money at half the rate.

Our friend Schell was too straight a temperance man for the Bedford Democracy. Bedford is retrograding. The temperance people up there can't be worth shucks.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Brady township Fair. The editor of this paper has consented to deliver an address on the second day thereof.

Mr. David Detwiler, of the Big Valley, will please accept our thanks for some fine specimens of dessert apples—fifteen varieties in all. They were the finest lot that we have seen this season.

"Jakey" Brumbaugh has located at Millersburg, in Dauphin county, for the winter. He is looking after the urchins in that neighborhood. He wants to know how their young ideas will shoot.

Our friend, A. H. Hight, of this place, made a narrow escape from death, one evening last week. He was engaged in sinking a well on his premises, and on going down sometime after the discharge of a blast, the foul air almost suffocated him.

A young man named John Decker hired a horse and buggy at the livery stable of Geo. Long, in this place, on Sunday a week ago, and as nothing has since been heard of him it is supposed he has decamped.

Henry Fester, of this place, was stricken down with paralysis of the right side while attending Sabbath School, at the Baptist Church, on Sunday last. He was removed to the residence of his daughter.

The *Herald*, Mt. Union's latest typographical venture, has put in an appearance. We like the vim of those boys. They *will* make *men* some day. Go in, boys, you are doing handsomly, stick to the local news and you will win.

A revival is in progress in the Methodist church at Newton Hamilton, under the auspices of Rev. A. R. Miller, which has so far been a very great success. At the end of the first week thirty conversions were recorded. The altar is still crowed with penitents.

The Altoona *Mirror* was such a neat little thing that we could not help liking it, but, the baby "has gone" and got to be a big boy before we supposed it was old enough to walk. Well, it is a very likely infant, anyhow, and we wish it a long life and a happy old age.

One morning last week Hon. Samuel T. Brown's pony was found, on the side of the railroad track, near its stable, badly mutilated. It had succeeded in opening the door of the stable and passing out, and was run over by the cars. It was a great pet of the family, and its loss has left a void that will not soon be filled.

Lovers who are "sweet on each other" should be careful about sitting between the lamp and the window, as their prestidigitations and manœuvres are liable to be panoramically displayed on the curtain, to outsiders, and some of those pictures are very suggestive and laughable. A hint to the wise, you know.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in noticing the requirement of the law as to the annual publication of a statement of the financial transactions and condition of each school Board in the State, announces that the department will withhold the State appropriation from all districts that fail to make the usual public statement.

Will. Scott, esq., launched a boat, several weeks ago, on the canal above Burchinell's, and puts in an odd hour or two a day expanding his chest and developing his muscle. This is a most healthful recreation and should come into general favor in this place. There is no finer sheet of water, for this purpose, in Central Pennsylvania, than the Huntingdon dam.

The match game of base ball, between the Huntingdon and McConnellstown boys, on Saturday last, was very exciting. The whole thing was near breaking up like a Donnybrook Fair. As near as we could learn both sides were nearly or quite ahead. It depended entirely upon the side upon which the relator was enlisted. His side was always ahead.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE 18TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican Conference for the nomination of a candidate for the 18th Congressional District, comprised of the counties of Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry and Snyder, convened at Will's hotel in this place, on Monday afternoon, and organized at 4 o'clock, P. M., by electing S. T. Brown, of Huntingdon county, chairman, and J. M. Pomeroy, of Franklin, and J. K. Davis, of Snyder county, secretaries.

The following is a list of the names of the conferees:

Franklin—John L. Ritchie, John M. Pomeroy, Col. John B. Weistling.

Fulton—George A. Pitman, James Potts, William A. Kendall.

Huntingdon—Capt. John Brewster, Levi Claybaugh, S. T. Brown.

Juniata—John Muthersbaugh, W. Porter Thompson, Solomon Books.

Perry—Isaac Wright, Henry Hoenholtz, George Penrose.

Snyder—Daniel Bolender, John S. Smith, J. K. Davis.

The *personnel* of the Conference was better than that which usually appears to grace such occasions.

Four candidates were present: Lyons, of Juniata, Wister, of Perry, Allaman, of Snyder, and Duffield, of Fulton. Mr. Stewart, of Frankin county, was not present, and Huntingdon county did not present a candidate.

After organization, one ballot was taken with the following result:

Lyons	3	Duffield	3
Stewart	4	Allaman	3
Wister	5		

When on motion the Conference adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock, P. M. At the time just designated the Conference re-assembled and ballotted continuously—excepting a recess of ten minutes—till 9 o'clock P. M., 54 times, when it adjourned to meet on Tuesday, at the same place, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

At that hour the Conference re-convened and proceeded to ballot in an expeditious manner. Several recesses of five minutes' duration were taken. On the 78th ballot the names of Duffield and Allaman were withdrawn, and the balloting continued 7 times, when on the comencement of the 85th ballot, with no result, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That after the count of the 86th ballot the candidate having the lowest vote shall be withdrawn.

The 86th ballot was announced as follows:

Stewart	8
Wister	6
Lyons	4

In accordance with the provisions of the resolution, the name of Mr. Lyons was withdrawn, and the Conference proceeded to take the 87th ballot, at 11 o'clock, A. M., which resulted:

Wister	12
Stewart	5
Duffield	1

Notwithstanding Mr. Duffield's name had been withdrawn, one of his conferees claimed the privilege of voting for him on the 87th—the final—ballot.

At the conclusion of this ballot, Lyons, Duffield, Wister and Allaman were present. We regret that we were not present at this juncture to hear Mr. Wister, the nominee for Congressional honors, deliver a speech of thanks for the confidence and honor conferred on him by the Conference. The conference was well pleased with his remarks.

We heard the closing remarks of Mr. Lyons' speech. He had sought the place at the solicitation of his friends and with the full appreciation of the honors it confers, but had in all the canvass strictly adhered to courteous intercourse and fairness, and he felt satisfied that the work of the Conference had been fairly conducted, and pledged himself to a hearty support of the nominee.

Mr. Allaman, of Snyder county, thanked the Conferee for the consideration extended to him in its varied ballots, and pronounced Snyder county as ready to do her duty to the candidate. The expression of his county was to discharge the duty upon whomsoever the Congressional mantle should fall, and from that there was no appeal.

Mr. Duffield was gratified to witness such a flow of harmony. It was an augury of strength and victory. Fulton county, though a minority county, never breaks from her mooring. All things are favorable and auspicious; we have but to keep the ship well manned to prevent surprise, and all will be well. Mr. Duffield is a fine speaker.

A conferee remarked that it was true Mr. Stewart, the candidate from Franklin county, was not present to speak for that section of the District, yet Franklin should be heard from, whereupon, by signification, Col. Weistling arose and remarked: He did not embody the person of Mr. Stewart, and could not speak as he personally would do if present, but he could speak in his own capacity for Franklin county. She would stand firmly and unitedly for the nominee of the Conference. No disaster should follow their action or line of conduct, and when the smoke of battle shall have been lifted by the abatement of the struggle in November our lines will be found intact, and victory will rest on our banners. Our couse is that of the right and must prevail.

At the close of Col. Weistling's remarks the Conference adjourned.

The ballots, as recorded, represent considerable fluctuation. At one time Mr. Lyons was within one vote of making the nomination, having received nine votes, and so on a ballot or two it was with both Stewart and Wister, each receiving nine votes.—*Mifflintown Sentinel.*

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—In calling attention to the advertisement, in another column, of this popular and successful school for the practical education of young men, we desire to state that on account of its admirable course of study and system of practical business training it has become a universal favorite among business men everywhere, and secured for itself the most extensive patronage of any business college in the United States. To persons desirous of securing a thorough business education, we can safely say that the Iron City College possesses advantages not surpassed. The course of study pursued here is not only the most complete ever devised, but the principal members of the faculty have been connected with the institution for the past twenty years, and are men distinguished alike for their ability and long experience.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—That desirable residence and business stand, Nos. 312 and 314 Penn street, Huntingdon, is now for sale. Possession of the residence can be given at any time. But little cash is necessary to purchase.

Sept.23tf. J. S. CORNMAN.

J. HALL MUSSER, P. M., offers the room now occupied as a post office, for rent from October 1, 1874. tf.

RE-UNION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The shops of the Pennsylvania railroad company, in this city, having been closed yesterday for the purpose of allowing the employes an opportunity to participate in the exercises attendant upon the reunion of the 125th regiment, P. V., the streets presented a lively appearance throughout the entire day, notwithstanding that the fatal accident, elsewhere reported in these columns this morning, seemed to throw a damper on what promised to be a season of hilarity. Had the weather proven favorable and the programme as agreed upon been gone through, the re-union would have proven a grand success, but the naughty rain interposed with telling effect. The surviving members of the 125th regiment, one of the bravest that ever took up arms in defense of the integrity of the nation, (reference is made to those veterans who reside in the city,) deserve the warmest words of commendation for the handsome courtesies shown to their comrades in arms from abroad who tented with them on many an old and never to be forgotten camp ground.

The re union called to the city a large number of strangers, the major portion of whom were members of the regiment named, whilst among the balance of the visitors were numbered many of the soldier braves who fought side by side on many a hotly-contested battle-field with their comrades of the 125th. Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Antietam—a day that will ever remain green in the memory of the gallant boys who sported a badge, as also those persons who were mere idle spectators, for be it known that among the people of the city to-day are to be found many who lost darling boys under the leadership of "Little Mac" on that memorable and bloody battle-field. May the virtues of the heroic dead ever remain fresh in the memories of the persons who participated in or countenanced the re-union of yesterday. Green be the turf above them!

The day was ushered in with rain, and the rain continued to descend all day. In consequence the programme, as announced, underwent several changes and modifications. Early in the morning the booming of cannon was heard, and numbers of gaily comparisoned veterans were to be seen on the avenues of travel. Immediately after the arrival of the several morning trains, a line of parade was formed, and took its line of march over the principal streets and avenues in the following order:

Speakers in Carriages.
Commanding Officers and Staff.
Altoona City Band.
Members of the 125th Regiment.
Veteran Soldiers of other Regiments.
Mayor and City Council in Carriages.
Members of the Police Force.
Citizens, Etc.

The line presented a creditable appearance, but an account of the rain, the procession did not proceed to Lloyd's Grove, but in lieu thereof, repaired to the Altoona Opera House where the exercises of the day were conducted. The meeting was organized by the election of Col. Jacob Higgins, Chairman, after which Rev. James Curns, pastor of the First Methodist Church, uttered an impressive and appropriate prayer. Frank P. Tierney, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the re union, read letters from Governor Hartranft, ex-Governor Curtin, J. J. Lawrence, esq., of Pittsburgh, Lieut. W. C. Wagman, of Philipsburg, and others, expressing regrets that their business relations would not admit of their attendance upon the re-union.

Addresses by Lieutenant McCamant and Col. John P. Linton followed, which were replete with thrilling interest, not only to the surviving soldiers present, but also to the large concourse of assembled citizens. The exercises of the morning were concluded, after the adoption of a resolution, to meet at the Council Chamber in the afternoon to form a permanent organization, by the singing of the long metre doxology and the pronunciation of the benediction by Rev. James Curns. The "re-unionists" then descended to one of the first floors of the Opera House, where ample provision had been made for the inner man.

In the afternoon the meeting re-assembled and was called to order by Col. Jacob Higgins, the Chairman. Col. H. was afterwards elected the President of the Association. The commissioned officers of the regiment were elected Vice Presidents, F. P. Tierney, Secretary, and Messrs. W. Spielman and J. R. Simpson, Assistant Secretaries. The following persons were then appointed members of an Executive Committee:

Co. A—John Templeton.
Co. B—J. G. Shollenberger.
Co. C—Lieut. Zeigler.
Co. D—W. T. Miller.
Co. E—Charles E. Butler.
Co. F—J. N. Householder.
Co. G—D. E. McCahan.
Co. H—John S. Hetrick.
Co. I—Samuel Coder.
Co. K—John E. McMullin.

After the transaction of other business of minor importance the re-union was declared adjourned *sine die*.

Representatives of the following regiments were in attendance: Infantry—6th, 62d, 69th, 70th, 77th, 82d, 84th, 110th, 125th, and 148th Pennsylvania, 1st Michigan, and 47th Illinois. Cavalry—6th, 9th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 19th.

Bunting was displayed from a number of private residences, the railroad company's offices, engine houses, etc., whilst a cannon belched forth peals of thunder throughout the entire day.—*Altoona Tribune*, 18th *inst.*

NEW GAME LAW.—A State game association will be organized on October 1, 1874. Owing to the many complications in the various acts of assembly in regard to the taking of game and fish, a bill will be presented at the meeting of the next session of the Legislature, in which it is proposed to have certain contradictions corrected, a number of dates changed to other dates more in accordance with the habits of certain species of both game and fish, and all old laws repealed in such a manner as to make the act of 1875 the standard game law of the State. In order to ascertain the feeling of those interested in this subject, communications from all such, are respectfully solicited, suggestions as to the proper dates from when, till when, certain kinds of game and fish should be taken, as well as the restrictions placed upon the different modes of taking them will receive the most careful attention from those to whom the preparation of this bill is entrusted. All such suggestions shall be addressed to the undersigned. Meanwhile those who desire to know exactly how the game laws stand to-day upon the statute books can do so by sending fifty cents to and receiving by return mail a copy of game laws of Pennsylvania from J. B. Spiese, 213 Walnut street, Harrisburg, Pa.

S. S. C.—The first Local Sabbath School Convention, under the auspices of the County Association, will be held in Dudley, Tuesday, September 29th—forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions. Each Sabbath School in Tod, Carbon, Hopewell and Lincoln townships, and adjacent parts of Bedford and Fulton counties are requested to send four or more delegates. All friends of Sabbath Schools throughout the county are invited. Several subjects of interest will be discussed.

Excursion tickets will be sold from Huntingdon to Dudley and return for $1.40.

By order of Committee.

"FUN AHEAD," NOW, FOR SHURE.—Tom S. Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co., is now in New York buying the largest stock of goods ever brought to Huntingdon. The goods will begin to arrive the last of this week. A word to the wise, &c. tf.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—TWO PERSONS KILLED.—On Wednesday evening a party composed of Ashbury Smith, Emory Loudon, John Bohn, Edward Bohn, Frank Wilmore, John Wilmore, Scott Williams, Miss Lista Hockinbery, Miss Sallie Mills and Miss Kate Mulligan, all of this city, started for the enjoyment of an evening's dance at the house of Adam Oswald, near Elizabeth Furnace. While on the way home yesterday (Thursday) morning, the time being half-past three o'clock, having reached a point near the Pottsgrove Mill, where there is a steep embankment some thirty or forty feet high, on one side of the road, and the night being intensely dark, the driver was unable to see the track distinctly and drove a little too close to the edge of the bank. The conveyance, a covered hack, was precipitated down the embankment with its living freight and lodged about half way, being caught and wedged in between two trees, the tongue giving way allowing the horses to fall the entire distance into the run below.—Young Smith was fortunate enough to escape being made prisoner by the accident, and gave the alarm to Mr. Wm. Zink and his son John, residing near, who at once proceeded to rescue the unfortunates. The hack was found to be so securely wedged in between the trees that it was with great difficulty that those underneath could be gotten out. What a sad scene for those who escaped, and who but a few minutes before were enjoying themselves so merrily. Miss Hockinbery, whose parents reside on Chestnut avenue, was taken out dead, her neck and one arm broken. Edward Bohn was also taken out dead, supposed to have been asphyxiated, as from the position of the body it was impossible for him to obtain air. Young Smith sustained some slight injuries, as did young Williams, who received a kick on the head from one of the horses while making his escape as the conveyance went over the bank, severe enough to send him to the foot of the bank and into the water, which had a tendency to revive him to consciousness. The place where the accident occurred is about one and a half miles from this city.—*Altoona Sun, Sept. 18th.*

THE BRETHREN COLLEGE AT BERLIN.—*The Success of the School Assured.*—The efforts to establish a college at Berlin, in Somerset county, under the auspices of the Brethren Church, have been successful, and the work will now go on. From the Somerset *Herald* of last week we learn that a meeting was held in the Lutheran Sabbath School rooms, at Berlin, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting was organized by selecting H. R. Holsinger, Chairman and E. J. Meyers, Secretary, after which the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, urging the necessity of a higher school, also the benefits arising therefrom, and concluded by saying that the time had now arrived that Berlin and its vicinity should and must raise their quota of thirty thousand dollars, or pronounce the enterprise at Berlin a failure. The Chairman was then appointed to wait on the persons assembled for subscriptions, during which time able addresses were delivered on the occasion by Phil. M. Fisher, and J. T. Meyers.—The Chair then stated that the quota had been raised, and by this they had secured the locality—Berlin—for the school, and all that is wanting is for the remaining churches to raise the balance—seventy thousand dollars—and we will be ready to go ahead with the work.

TRANSFER OF LAND.—We have been shown a lease and draft representing some thirty acres of land, being the lower end of Squire Womelsdorf's farm in Juniata township, which he has transferred to his son Howard. This land is very rich and is divided into two Islands, and a head land or peninsula intersected by water-courses. We understand it is Howard's intention to build on it and make it his home, and to devote his attention to the raising of grass, grain and vegetables, plowmen are engaged now in putting one of the Islands in wheat, and he would say to the "Branchers," "Ridgers," and others whose cattle have heretofore been pasturing on this land, that it will now have to be stopped as he does not wish his crops destroyed. *

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, September 19, 1874:

Miss Mary Brown, Michael Brenneman, Chas. Cook, Mrs. Martha J. Chilcoat, Thomas J. Chilcoat, Mrs. Catherine Coder, William Dowling, Mrs. Elizabeth Flyn, Mr. L. G. Graham, Edward Kough, Miss Marl Harril, Miss Ann Martin, Miss E. Mahaffey, William Maidermoot, John W. Mayyer, Jennie Meals, Mr. C. F. Parsons, Miss Mary A. Patterson, Miss Era Ritchey, Jas. Rongorone, Jno. Swoope, Miss Peninah E. Watson.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please state that they are advertised.

MILITARY.—Col. I. H. Rawlins, of Hollidaysburg, one of the Republican candidates for the legislature in Blair county, it will be remembered held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Division Inspector on the staff of Major General D. Stewart Elliott, previous to its disbandment. Recently Col. Rawlins was commissioned by Governor Hartranft to the same rank and position in the Fifth division on the staff of Major General James A. Beaver, Bellefonte. As he successfully fills the bill his services could not be dispensed with.—*Altoona Tribune.*

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending September 19, 1874	5,367
Same time last year	11,715
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	6,078
Total amount shipped to date	231,942
Same date last year	332,207
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	100,265

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—J. S. Corman, esq., having sold the *Monitor* office, proposes to leave Huntingdon, and locate elsewhere. Accordingly he offers his very neat and commodious residence, located on Penn street, one of the best locations in the town, for sale. The residence has all the modern conveniences and is one of the most desirable in Huntingdon. Terms reasonable.

DO YOU WANT A TOWN LOT?—S. P. Wensel, at his store, No. 1307 Mifflin street, for every 50 cents worth of goods sold gives a ticket, the holder of which has a chance of drawing a Town Lot, in West Huntingdon, Flour, Groceries, Meat, or some one of the 85 prizes on the list for distribution. The drawing to take place as soon as all the tickets are given out. Satisfaction guarenteed. june10-3m

INFORMATION WANTED.—A man named Jno. McKnight left his home at Dudly, Pa., in the month of June, 1867, since which time no tidings have been learned of his whereabouts. Any information concerning the missing man, whether he be dead or alive, will be thankfully received by his brother, Lawrence McKnight, at Dudly, Huntingdon county, Pa.

FOR RENT.—Three rooms, on the first floor, one suitable for an oyster saloon, on Washington street, in West Huntingdon. Address "B," in care of JOURNAL. tf.

PERSONS desiring anything in the drug line, should call at Dr. J. C. Fleming & Co.'s new Drug Store, corner of 5th and Washington Streets.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—That desirable residence and business stand, Nos. 312 and 314 Penn street, Huntingdon, is now for sale. Possession of the residence can be given at any time. But little cash is necessary to purchase.

Sept.23tf. J. S. CORNMAN.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to W. H. Miller will come forward and settle, as all accounts not settled before October 1st will be left in the hands of Geo. Sipes, esq., for collection. 9-3t.

FRESH Apple-butter for sale at Graf. Miller's Grocery, Fifth street.

Notices to Trespassers can be had at the JOURNAL Store at 50 cents per dozen. They are the cheapest and best thing of the kind out. tf.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents a hundred. tf.

W. H. MILLER & Co., of Orbisonia, will sell goods very low for cash, all cash buyers are requested to call and examine goods. 9 3t.

FRESH Apple butter for sale at Graf. Miller's Grocery, Fifth street.

SUGAR, Syrup, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Wood and Willowware for sale cheap, at Massey's Grocery.

IF you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

A LOT of prime Mackerel for sale cheap, at Massey's Grocery, 603 Washington street.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM TIMON VALLEY.

TIMON VALLEY, Dishtember 21, 1874.

Wy Olt Tarbarrer—Dityer effer reated shust apout dat mounting wat haff fier in her insite, unt wat pig korupshion koompt oud ov her, unt skeert ter beebles all rount ter mounting? Oh! ter say she wash wonterful ding wat koompt oud, ter kalls her Hetna, oder someding, not ish dot von wonderful? Unt, I chinks, for wat yer dinks, mine proder Mike say she sect von *Glope* baper in dish walley, unt she say dot yer hat von korupshion on ter Huntington shust so batter agin ash dot toder von. She say olt Kuss exploted, unt ter Heafin unt ter hell boff koompt out her insite mit ter same breff, unt, I chinks, I shpex not wash it vor yourn shtreet shprinkler yourn hole town shust woot a beent purnt up, not ish dot so? I chinks, I not loik vor liff tare, vor I shpex ter nexht ding yer shust baffs von arth quake, unt I dinks yer shust pedder koom oud ove dot blace, unt pring dot noice SHARSAL offis mit yer, awver she all go down togetter ov she kooms anoter sich von korupshion.

Now awver I dells yer, wen she go ofer on ter Kasswille vor pray vor Jason's exhibishion unt make bolitic vor Shpeer unt ter oder Tate-Bucks, shust you shlip off unt koom up on dish walley, unt I chinks olt Kuss neffer fints yer not agin. Mottaleer he ish so glat I not ish alectet Sherifft shust vor dot ding, unt I ish gittin all mine togs pack unt we will shtart peesness agin, dish is so mitling goot ear vor Pole kat. Oh, olt Tarbarrer, yer nose wat shtiff timekrot mine proder Mike ish, eh? Well, I chinks, vor wat yer dinks, she shware she leaf tem voreffer and effer, unt she wote ourn hole dicket. She shware she look too bat wen tem ish too boor vor raise von hole dicket no more, unt ter Tater Bucks tem ish boorer yit, tem not kin git haff von dicket, unt she not kin wote sich leetle dicket lofk tem, unt she always vote wen hole dicket, unt I dells her, dot shust ish roit.

I chinks, olt Tarbarrer, wat glat I ish, ash how I shust got konwarted unt lefted tem plame timikraty barty shust pevore tem prake up, unt pint olt Kuss ter ashinee, I chinks, I dinks it wash ter bat weeskey wat tem keeped on ter Beetersbarrick wat openet mine eyes; I sees him now blane enuff. I chinks, I dinks or Mishter Hess' meetin not had a peen proke up shust till now by dot plamed kourt, she not a beed von timicrot on dish ent of ter kounty now, vor tem all wout haff peen kilt or konwarted dish long dime ago, not ish dot so? unt ter plame Tater Bucks not woot a drouble usens dish long dime ago too.

Oh say, do tem faler wat make ter fare giff any bremium on togs? Or she do I koot fetch some or ourns over we gits tem feedet up sum, unt mine muly oxhn—I chinks, I shust loik vor yer see Mottaleer roite her rount tem ground. I shust loike vor see her galoop roit by ter site ov olt Shineral Makomes hors; ov she not beets her, I chinks, ten I giffs in.

Awver ter lackshin gose on, unt tem falers not giffs in, I roits ter nexht dime agin.

Yourn tear vrient,
HON. MISHTER YOHONAS, Eshq.

N. B. Awver not wash it sich vor I loik vor go on Jason's hexibishion, shust vor hear olt Kuss bray, after ter korupshion or her inards I shpex she bray vor Tater Bucks, timikrots, unt ter orfins unt sich, unt dot settle ter lackshion.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Why is it that Mr. Guss is always vilifying and ridiculing Hon. John Scott, one of the best men Huntingdon county has ever had to be proud of, with Gen. Beath, yourself, and others, about the removal of his school from Cassville? We have it from the highest authority that it was done entirely upon the evidence of his own employees and scholars—those who could not fail to know the facts. Why then this sickening tirade of abuse, ever and anon poured forth in the most disgusting and demoralizing form that sin and vulgarity can invent, at people who dared to do what was their DUTY!

It is an old proverb and worthy of great veneration: Show me a man that is always finding fault and abusing his neighbors, and I will show you the most contemptible creature in the lot; one that there is nothing too low or mean for him to be guilty of.

Yours,
INQUIRER.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA. September 22, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$5 50
Extra Flour	6 00
Family Flour	6 50
Red Wheat	1 10
White Wheat	1 15
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	20
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₱ bushel on car	90
Corn shelled	90
Chickens ₱ D	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2 10
Candles ₱ D	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	15
Dried Apples ₱ D	6
Dried Cherries ₱ D	7
Dried Beef	17
Eggs	15
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 60
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	15
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	20 00
Lard ₱ ₱ new	15
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	60
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	75
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rye, new	1 00
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 10
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	25@30

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—There is no change in Cotton. Small sales of middling upland at 16¢@16¾c., and New Orleans at 17¼c. In coffee there is a firmer feeling, with sales of Rio at 15@16¼c., for roasting grades, and 17@19c for good and choice; some Laguayra at 18@18½c., gold.

The market continues bare of Cuba molasses.—There is an upward movement in both raw and refined sugars, but the transactions are light.

The Flour market continues dull at yesterday's figures. Sales of 700 bbls., including Extras at $4@4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra Family at $6.25@7.25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5.50@6.50, and fancy brands at $7.75@8.75. Rye Flour sells at $5.50.

The wheat market is very quiet. Small sales of Red at $1.18@1.25; Amber at $1.26@1.30, and white at $1.35@1.40. No change in rye. Corn is dull at yesterday's figures. Small sales of yellow at 95c., and mixed at 94@95c. Oats move slowly at 63@65c., for white and 62c for mixed.

Whiskey is dull and lower. We quote western iron bound at $1.04.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—The market for beef cattle was quite dull this morning and prices favored buyers, 4a5c per pound on all grades. Sales of common to choice at 3½a7½c, the latter an extreme price. Receipts 4,100 head.

Sheep of good quality met a fair demand, but at a shade lower prices. Sales at 4a6c, the latter for fancy. Stock were quoted at $2a3. Lambs ranged from 7 to 7½c for good and $1a2.50 for common. Receipts, 14,000 head.

Hogs were rather quiet. We quote corn fed at $11a12. Receipts, 5,000 head.

The Iron Trade.

NEW YORK, September 16.—For American pig there continues a depressed and unsatisfactory condition of trade, with large lots difficult to close out. Sales are 300 tons No. 1 and Thomas at $20 and 200 tons No. 1 and crane at $20. American pig—No. 1 quoted at $30a32; No. 2 at $27a29; forge at $28. New rails at $50a52, gold, for English and $57a60 for American. Old rails, $27 for double head, nominal for T, or flange. Wrought scrap nominally $35a37. Steel rails, foreign, $90, gold; American at $97.50, currency. Wrought scrap, nominal. Refined bar—store prices are Dar, Swedes, ordinary sizes, at $149a145; bar, Swedes, plow sizes, at $155a160.

Marriages.

THOMPSON—HAMILTON.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Anna M. Hamilton.

STONE—BOWSER.—On the 10th inst., at the Leister House, by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. William Stone to Mrs. Lizzie Bowser, all of Cove Station.

BOWMAN—CURFMAN.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Dunlap, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Peter Bowman to Miss Louisa Curfman, both of Trough Creek Valley.

Deaths.

GARVER.—In Germany Valley, Friday the 11th inst., B. F. Carver, aged about 35 years.

WEIGHT.—On the 18th inst., Altvenia, daughter of Samuel and Annie Weight, aged 2 years, 11 months and 7 days.

HICKS.—On the 17th inst., in Smithfield, Josephine, wife of Samuel Hicks, aged 29 years and 2 days.

HICKS.—On the 18th inst., infant son of Samuel Hicks, aged 6 days.

McKINSTRY.—At Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory, On the 11th inst., of typhoid fever, Miss Ada C. McKinstry, only daughter of Mrs. C. B. McKinstry, formerly of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, now of Junction City, Kansas.

Miss McKinstry had obtained a good education and for several years held a situation as clerk and book keeper in one of the Government Land Offices of the far west, and was in a great measure the stay and support of her widowed mother, but has died among strangers, far from home.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

New Advertisements.

LEWIS RICHTER,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
in old JOURNAL building, Fifth street, Huntingdon, Pa. Good fits guaranteed in all cases.
Aug.12-1yr.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE SMALL FARM.
The undersigned will sell upon the premises, in Jackson township, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th 1874,
at 1 o'clock, p. m., the valuable Farm known as the "Mansion Property of Jacob Ayers," late of said township, deceased. The farm contains 57 acres and allowances, about one-half of which

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Labor: An Ode.

BY G. W. B.

Toil swings the axe, and forests bow;
The seeds break out in radiant bloom,
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom,
Where towering domes and tapering spires
Adorn the vail and crownthe hill,
Stout Labor lights its beacon fires,
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodland's pride,
Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide,
And there unrolls the flag of stars;
The engine with its lungs of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers came,
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

'Tis Labor works the magic press.
And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil.
Here sun-browned toil, with shining spade,
Links lake to lake with silver ties,
Strung thick with palaces of trade,
And temples towering to the skies.

Dairy Maxims.

Milk will sour quicker if the cows are fed sour milk. This is not objectionable for butter making, but it is objectionable for cheese making.

Cream from a farrow cow's milk will not all come if churned with cream from new milch cows. The mixed cream will make more butter than the cream from new milch cows alone, but not as much as if the cream is churned separately.

If I were receiving milk from low, swampy grounds or from pastures filled with weeds, or from prairies, I would scald it. By heating to 150 degrees I would drive away the taint, but the scalding would also drive away the aroma of the timothy, clover or June grass.

Cream can be raised by freezing, but this is not practised in this country.

If milk is kept at a low temperature, the cream rises slowly.

The effect of a sudden change in milk or cream is to injure the keeping quality of butter.

Whey, as it comes from the factory, invariably has a bad effect when fed to cows. If fed while fresh and sweet it is not objectionable.

Raising cream by freezing does not expel the animal odor. Neither does it destroy germs in milk.

The cream which rises first makes a better quality of butter than that which rises last.

The more aroma in butter the less time it will keep. So with cheese.

In the spring I would work all the cream into the cheese, to ripen it sooner and make it better, and work it off at spring prices. Later in the season would skim more.

The cream from ordinary cows can nearly all be worked into cheese. It could not be done with milk from the Jerseys or other cows whose cream rises slowly.

To avoid greasy butter, churn with pressure instead of friction. The dash churn brings butter by pressure, and makes better butter than most other kind of churns. Butter should also be worked by pressure instead of friction. The ladle or worker should not be drawn across the butter, but pressed down upon it.

Milk while being scalded for taint should be stirred.

Results favor shallow setting instead of deep setting. The amount of cream seems larger sometimes from deep setting, but it is owing to the fact that in deep setting the large globules carry with them considerable milk. The amount of butter from deep setting will be less than from shallow setting.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold*

Fowls in the Horse Stable.

Fowls should never be permitted to have access to the horse-stable, nor the feed-room, nor the hay-mow. Their rooms should be entirely separate from the stable, so that they may not always be ready to slip in whenever a door is left open; and that the vermin which infest poultry may not reach the horses and cattle.

It is a fact that fowls of all kinds when allowed to go on the hay-mow, or in the feeding room, or anywhere in the barn, damage more fodder than we are wont to suppose. We would as soon allow fowls to live in the kitchen and hop on the dinner table while we were eating, and to roost on our bedstead, as to allow them to have free access to the horse stable and barn.

Some horses are always afraid of fowls; and when one enters the manger or rack, the timid horse will immediately surrender their entire right, however hungry they may be, to these lawless marauders. And after they have scratched over the feed with their foul feet a horse must be exceedingly hungry before he will eat his mess. Many a hungry horse has been deprived of his feeding of grain by a lot of bold, gallinaceous robbers that had learned when and where to fill their empty craws with the feed of jaded horses. Let grates and bars exclude fowls and pigeons from the doors and windows of all horse stables. —*New York Times.*

Pig Pens.

Of the greatest importance is a good and well-constructed pig-pen, something which is often neglected, or not thought of; for almost every one seems to think that a porker is even a "hog," and may wallow in the mud, or be exposed with impunity to frost and heat, to snow and storm, to the burning rays of the sun and to rain, to foul air, and the influence of mud, dirt and every kind of nastiness. It is true, a pig, as such, has a very good and robust constitution, and can stand many injurious influences apparently with impunity, to which any other animal would succumb; but, notwithstanding, a pig, although only a pig, is just as thankful as any other animal, and in some respects more so, for a good, comfortable, clean, dry, warm, well-ventilated, and well-littered stable, and should have it.

THE *Western Farmer* says: Jonathan Talcott states that a Suffolk pig was fed on boiled sugar-beets three times a day from Aug. 16 to Oct. 1, during which time his weight increased from 360 to 450 pounds; the gain during September being sixty pounds.

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5, 1872.*

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.
JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

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PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

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A. S. R. RICHARDS,
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Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ, of N. J., seem to give full satisfaction to all purposes all over; and I must say by the experience I have of one of these organs—which I have had in my possession for nearly two years, and is in excellent condition—I would advise all who wish to get a good and substantial parlor organ to see the above named party, before buying anywhere else.
DAVID SCHEIRER,
Music Teache

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St. Clair, Pa., April 7, 1874.

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Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.25 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 5 25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.25 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.25 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.35, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.10 and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.35 a. m. and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.
Jan.14,1874-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL 4.25, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS 10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS 1.20 p. m, to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE 5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD.

FAST LINE 3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM. 6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
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5 02	2 58	11 35	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 04	4 52	11 59
5 09	3 08	11 42	10 55	Mt. Union	9 57	4 45	11 52
5 17	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 49	4 36	11 47
5 26	3 18	11 57	11 26	Mill Creek	9 42	4 28	11 40
5 40	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 16	11 28
6 00	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 10	3 48	12 41	12 32	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 17	3 54	12 50	12 49	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 31	4 05	1 05	1 00	Birmingham	8 48	3 32	10 54
6 39	4 12	1 13	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 45
6 51	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 35
6 57	4 25	1 32	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 30
7 02	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 21	3 03	10 25
7 40	4 56	2 20	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 2
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M

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The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.20 a m.
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The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 30 A.M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A.M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A.M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A.M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P.M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 55 P.M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

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REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., or
JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
no15

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Druggot, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Send for Price List. ☜

July16,1873-1y.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.
BENJ. JACOB.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and MIS

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. COMLY.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Woden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicats, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c., is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dewy Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond
March 18, tf.

Planing Mills.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

S. BARTOL. | J. BARCH. | DAVID MEIGEL. | GEORGE BARTHOLF

BARTOL & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufacturers Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Rubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are prepared to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

BARTOL & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

LEWIS & KEYS,

304 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

And dealers in all kinds of Gas Fixtures and Fittings, Plain and galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe for Gas and Water, Brass and Iron Valves, Cocks and Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water, Terra Cotta Drain